

# Data Management for Climate Science

## Lessons Learned and Future Needs

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# Outline

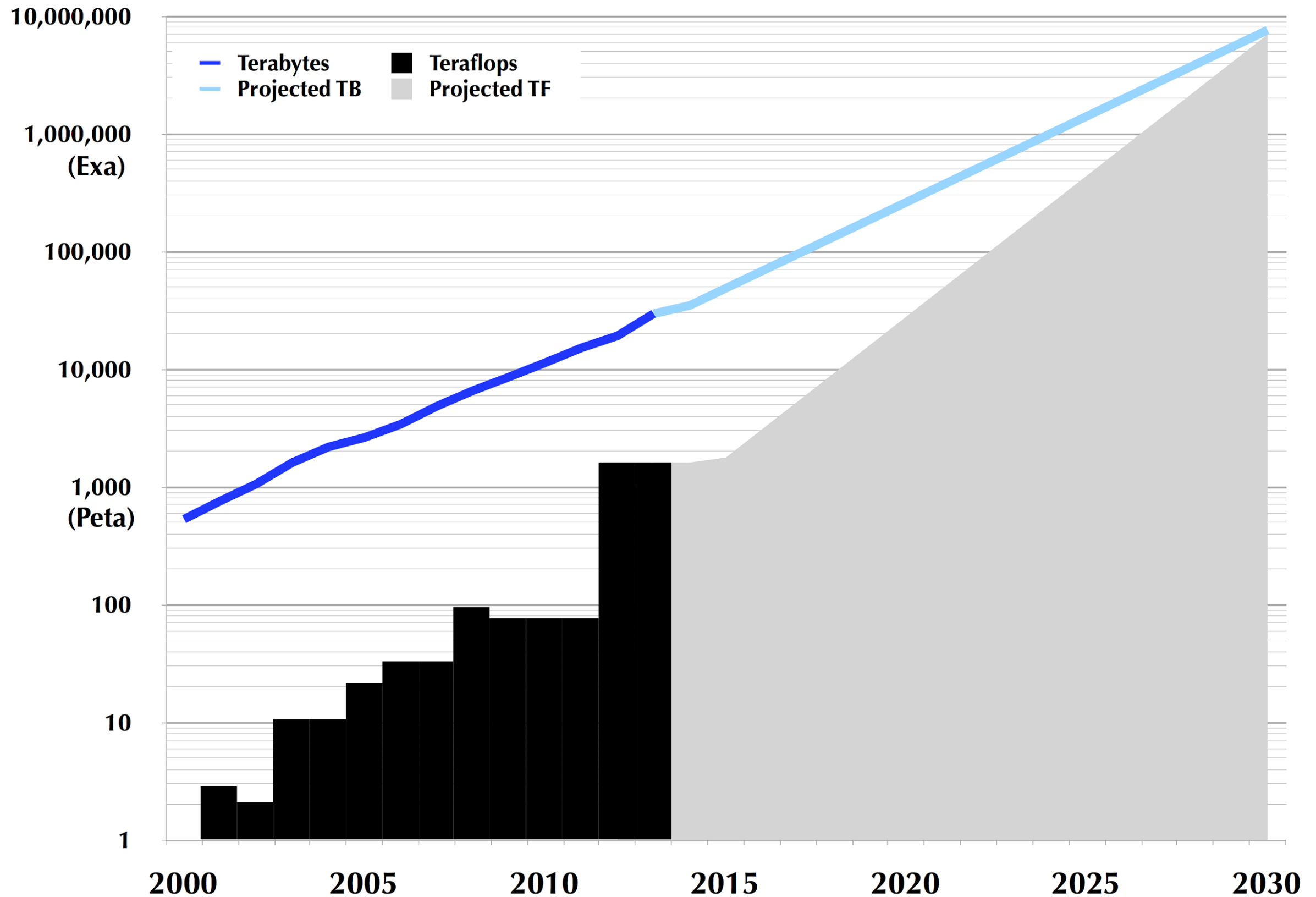
- **NCAR HPC and big data**
- **CMIP3 and CMIP5**
- **Evolution of CESM workflow**
- **Future plans and needs**



# flops vs. bytes, year reached @ NCAR

SI prefix	flops	bytes
giga-	1988	long ago
tera-	2000	< 1986
peta-	2012	2002
exa-	2024?	2025
zetta-	2036?	?

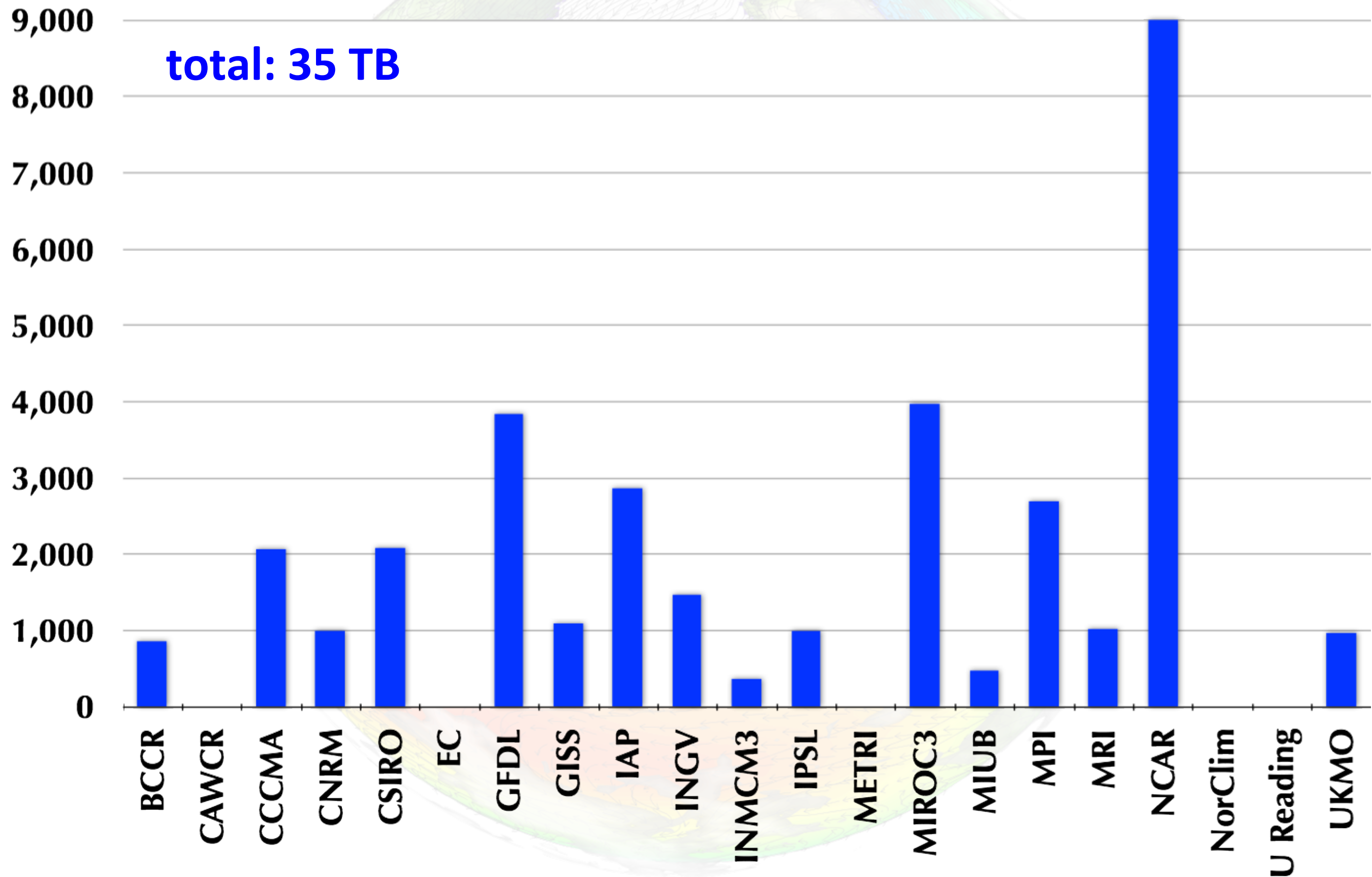
# NCAR flops and bytes, 2000-2030





# CMIP3/AR4 data volumes by group

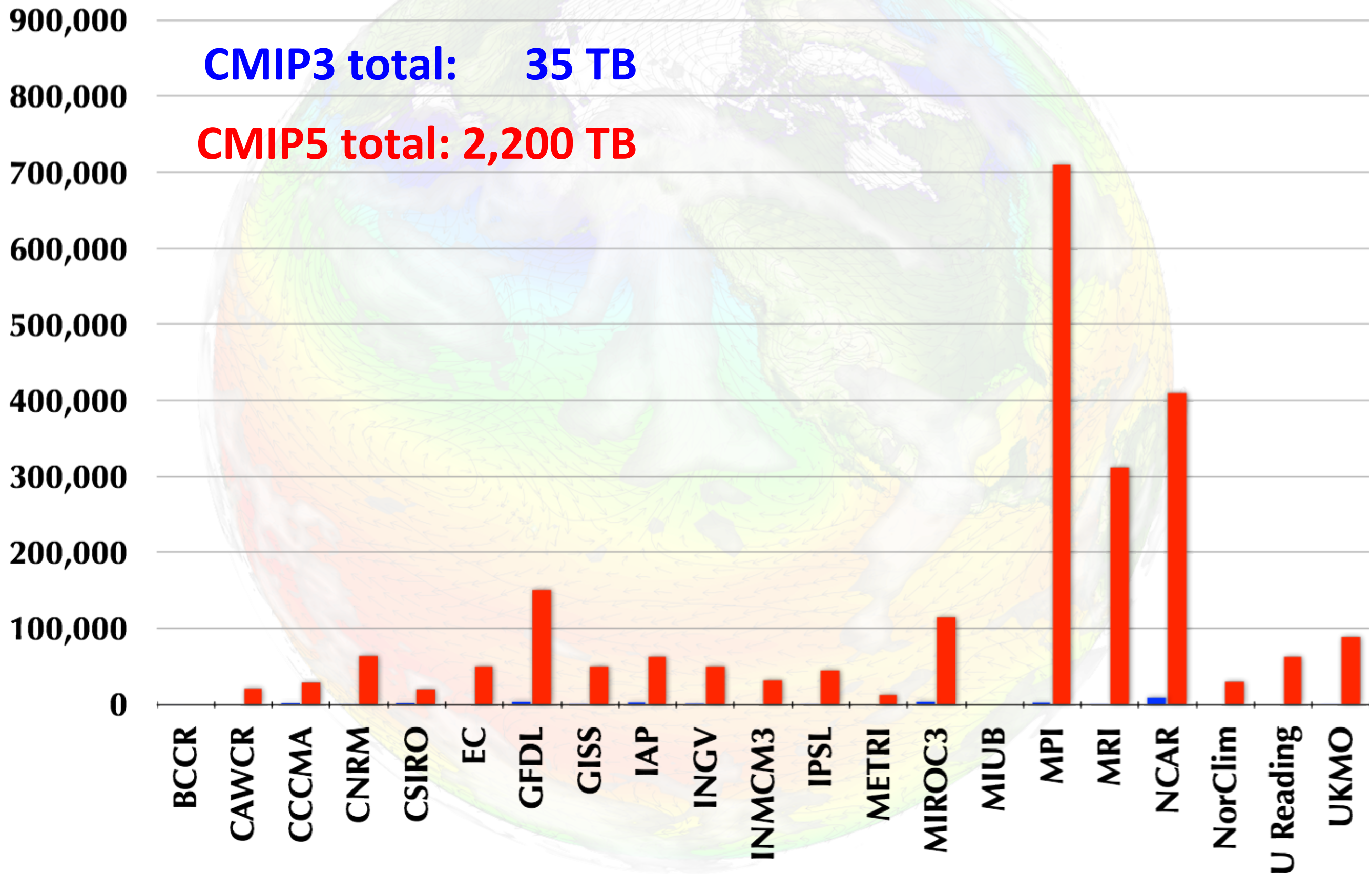
total: 35 TB



# CMIP5/AR5 data volumes by group

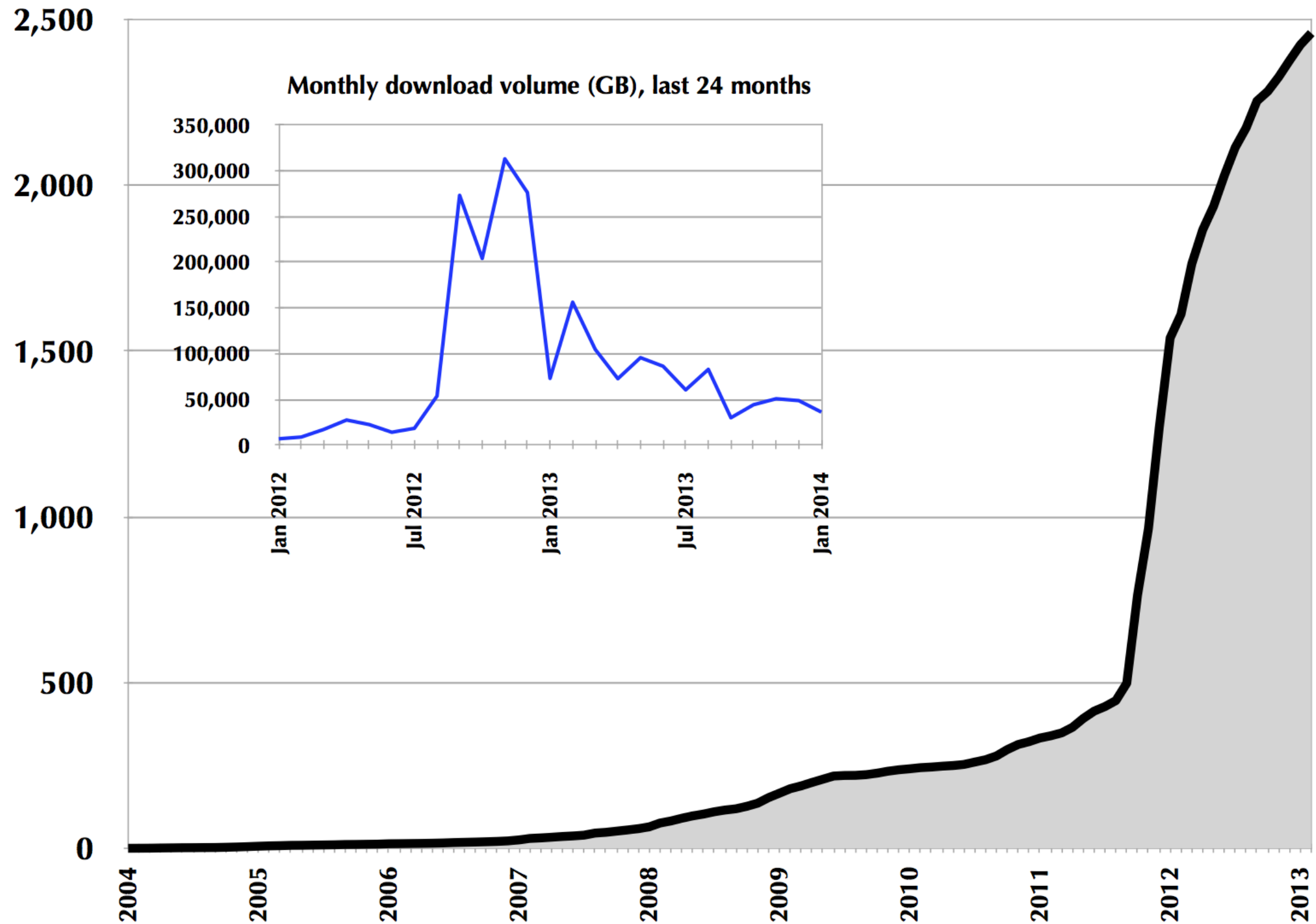
CMIP3 total: 35 TB

CMIP5 total: 2,200 TB



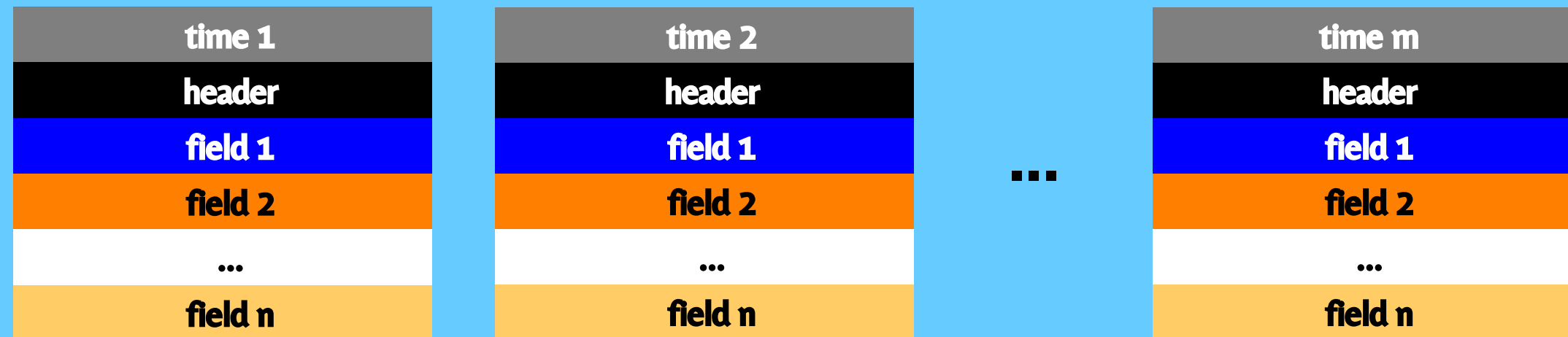


# NCAR ESG-CET Portal Downloads (TB)



# Workflow prior to late 1990s

## model



small disk



tape archive



later

post-processing/analysis



# Workflow 2000-2012

**model**

time 1	time 2	...	time m
header	header		header
field 1	field 1		field 1
field 2	field 2		field 2
...	...		...
field n	field n		field n

**TB scale disk**

**tape archive**

**publish**

**data portal**

**TB scale disk**

**post-processing/analysis**

field 1	header	time 1	time 2	...	time m
field 2	header	time 1	time 2	...	time m
field n	header	time 1	time 2	...	time m

**tape archive**

**publish**

# Workflow 2000-2012

## Typical workflow for standard runs, CMIPs

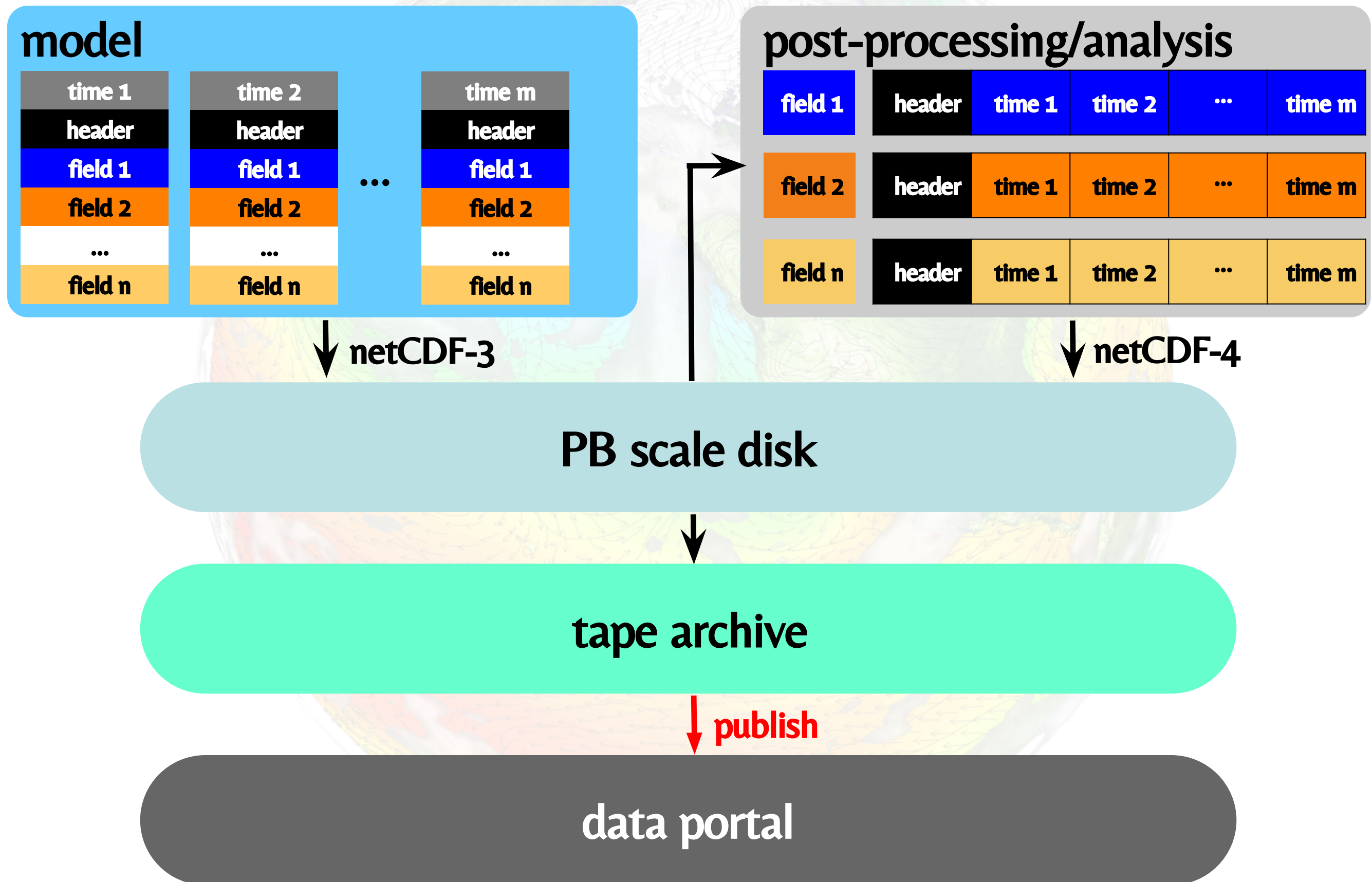
- Model writes time-slice (aka “history”) files from disk to tape
- Files read back from tape to disk for postprocessing
- Post-processed files (aka “time-series”) written to tape
- If for MIP, convert time-series files with CMOR
  - If necessary for MIP, much easier to work with time-series data

## Issues:

- Many writes/reads to/from tape
- Multiple copies of identical data
- Constrained by “small” disk space
- Hugely inefficient



# Current workflow



# Current workflow

- Model writes time-slice files to disk **only**
- Files postprocessed *in situ*
- **Only** time-series files written to HPSS
- Currently uses separate serial (nc3) postprocessing scripts
  - Within 3 months: parallel (nc4) postprocessing scripts
  - Eventually: PIO (Parallel I/O) package to be rewritten to write single-field format directly from model

## Advantages

- Many fewer writes to HPSS - no reads
- Possible because of sufficient disk space now available
- Single copies of data
- Much more efficient for analysis purposes

# Near-term future Workflow

## model

field 1	header	time 1	time 2	...	time m
field 2	header	time 1	time 2	...	time m
field n	header	time 1	time 2	...	time m

## analysis

field 1	header	time 1	time 2	...	time m
field 2	header	time 1	time 2	...	time m
field n	header	time 1	time 2	...	time m



10s PB disk



tape archive

 publish

data portal



# Near-term future workflow

I/O package writes single-field format directly from model

## Advantages

- Many fewer writes to HPSS - no reads
- Possible because of sufficient disk space now available
- Single copies of data
- Much more efficient
- Potential MIPs are potentially written directly from model, no additional steps required

## Issues

- Potential difficulties with reruns or branches
- Possible to create unwieldy very large (1 TB+) files
- Granularity of file sizes very dependent on exact configuration

# Exascale workflow

modeling

analysis

analyzed/derived data



100s PB disk

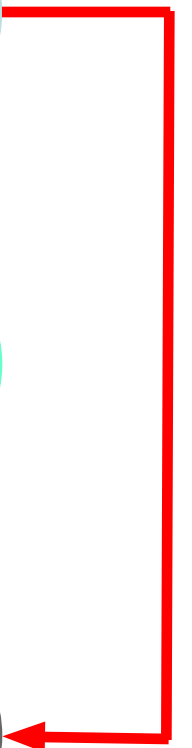
publish



tape archive (?)

publish (?)

data portal (analyzed/derived data only)





# Current CESM big data projects

## Current

### CESM1-CAM5-BGC ensemble

- 40 runs, total ~7,500 model years, ~400 TB

### Last millennium ensemble

- 26 runs, total ~26,000 model years, ~600 TB  
(Both using newest workflow)

## Longer-term big data

CMIP6 (2016-2017)

Potential additional -MIPs

Higher resolution ( $1/8^\circ$  SE atm/Ind,  $1/10^\circ$  ocn/ice)



# Current CESM big data projects

Category	CMIP5	Large Ensemble	Last Millennium Ensemble
<b>Model(s)</b>	CCSM4 CESM1-CAM5 CESM1-BGC CESM1-WACCM CESM1-FASTCHEM	CESM1-CAM5-BGC	CESM1-CAM5
<b>Volume measure 1</b>	~1,600 TB	~750 TB	~1,000 TB
<b>Volume measure 2</b>	~180 TB	~300 TB	~420 TB
<b>Total simulated years</b>	~30,000	~7,500	~26,000
<b>Number of runs</b>	555	62 (+ at least 10 more)	26
<b>Output categories</b>	19	14	7
<b>Number of fields</b>	951	1127	820



# DOIs for data

- UCAR-wide and institutionally-supported effort to add Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) to UCAR data holdings
  - Effort led by the NCAR Library with participation by the Research Data Archive (RDA), EOL, CESM, HAO, etc.
  - NCL and Yellowstone have been assigned DOIs, among a number of RDA-held datasets and EOL-held datasets
- Intent is to make datasets citable for “forever”, enabling reproducibility and traceability for UCAR science
- At this time, does not imply data are “peer-reviewed”
- A “permanent” pointer to a landing page for data
- Give credit to data creators and data managers and scientists for their work
- UCAR uses the EZID service to generate random DOIs with the assigned-to-UCAR prefix <http://dx.doi.org/10.5065>
- DOIs are stored by DataCite and the responsible unit maintains them



# CESM and DOIs

- CESM-CAM5-BGC Large Ensemble and Last Millennium Ensemble to serve as test cases
- Issues include “granularity” - at what level (experiment, component, component stream, individual file) are DOIs assigned?
- What about simulations done elsewhere (DOE, etc.)?
- Permanence (really?) and responsibility
- Coordination of DOIs with MIP projects - how do we link CMIP5 data to the original CESM output, once the latter has a DOI?



# CESM plans and future needs

## Issues

- User community needs/wants drives all!
- Modeling and analysis ~concurrently to avoid memory -> disk latency and all the other issues
- Ongoing updates of workflow
- Updates to CESM data management policy to reflect workflow and other changes
- Longer-term viability of ESG/ESGF model - downloading PB isn't sustainable (?)
- Must have serious server-side analysis
- Possibility of reruns instead of save everything





# Thank you!

# Questions?